and generally accounted for by the very dry sum-

mer experienced last year-yet it may be partly

owing to want of manure, in places where the vir-

gin soil has been used for years uninterruptedly

without such assistance, or to occasional scarcity

the dead rind to remain on it, just as much as

flowering plants and shrubs do when the dead

question for experience to prove, whether the extra

The greater part of the country, on the way

to Kilauea, is formed of volcanic rocks, on which,

with very fittle soil, ferns and shrubs appear to

flourish. Here I noticed many wild ducks and

strawberries. The thermometer at Kilauea rarely

exceeds 70° in the hottest part of the day, and I

should think this locality well adapted for stock-

raising and breeding. In the woods may be found

in profusion the wild strawberry and raspberry

ing, the pula fern which grows to an unusual size

and is used for feeding pigs, and about seven

varieties of woods, all of which were obtained for

the exhibition in addition to ferns, specimens of

lava, sulphur and the red clay so valuable to

painters. It appeared strange to see ferns growing

around and close to the cracks in the earth which

serve as a means of escape for the pent-up gases.

When starting in the early morning a good view

was obtained of Mauna Loa. 13,600 feet high; the

first part of the road to Pahala lies close to the

edge of the large extinct crater, then for eight

miles over the lava and deep sand known as the

desert : after passing through the desert one

comes to a large tract of grazing country until

reaching the Hawaiian Agricultural Company's

ranch, which possesses some 5,000 head of cattle, and

200 horses besides mules and jackasses. From here

to Pahala, seven miles, the land seems well adapted

not only for grazing purposes but also for the

Plantation, which also belongs to the Ha-

waiian Agricultural Company possesses a twenty-

planted by the company and 1,000 by Chinamen

on shares with the mill; the crop for this year will

be 3,000 tons of sugar. Here may be seen a curi-

ous mixture of labor comprising, as it does, natives

of European countries. China. Manila. Chili.

India, the Azores and the American negro. The

On the way to Hilea, distant about eight miles,

the lava may be seen cropping up to the surface

rendering the track rather rough for traveling-

about half way across is a kuleana where the

orange, sweet potato, banana, pineapple, and mi-

kana grow lavishly without care or culture. The

first thing attracting attention at the Hilea Planta-

tion is the stone foundation on which the mill is

milt; this stone comes from a quarry, on the

plantation land, about one-third of a mile long

and 300 to 700 feet wide, the depth has not been

ascertained, the stone appears to be of a very su-

perior quality, is easily worked and is thickly im-

pregnated with olivine. The plantation cultivates

1,050 acres, and the crop for this year will amount

every conceivable labor-saving kind of ma-

chinery; several thousand goats are reared here for

food. The manager, Mr. C. N. Spencer, very

kindly promised to send a sample of the building

stone referred to and specimens of the native

woods from this district. An excellently-made

macadamized road of four miles, with the unusual

sight of mile posts, brings one to the Honuapo

Mill and Plantation with an area of 1,000 acres and

a probable crop of 2,000 tons, and two miles

further on is the Naalehu Plantation with 3,000

acres and 2,600 tons estimated produce for this

ear. These two plantations are both owned by

Messrs. Spreekels & Co., and are more generally

known as Hutchinson's Plantation; the first grade

that it is sold in the San Francisco market, with-

out refining, as grocers' sugar. Here are the best

saddle horses on Hawaii for general plantation

use, and the greatest possible interest seems to be

soil very rich and productive; its chief drawback,

but the sextent by

uming prac-

the only one,

shipped in

good of the coast ... eff teachala will be re- of the cane growing at an elevation of 2,500 feet,

taken in the welfare of the laborers who have an

sugar manufactured is of such a quality

gradually sloping down to the sea.

expense so incurred will or will not be repaid by a

corresponding increase in the crop.

unnual public examinations of the English day schools of Honolulu, old as follows: On Wednesday, July 25th val reheal. On Thursday, July 26th at street School. On Friday, July 27th, at sing School. The examinations will begin clock a. M. on each of the days named, and commer vacation will extend to Monday the f September next, on which date a new term

order of the Board of Education.

DEFT. OF EDUCATION, July 5th, 1883.

School Vacation Notice.

be regular summer vacation of seven weeks of blic schools throughout the Kingdom, will nd from Friday, the 27th of July must, to Monthe 17th of September next, on which date a

y order of the Board of Education. W. JAN. SMITH. DEPT. OF EDUCATION, July 5th, 1883.

Bureau of Immigration Ordinance.

In pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly, approved on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1864 entitled "An Act to provide for the importation of laborers and for the encouragement of immigration," and of an Act approved on the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1868, entifled "An Act to extend the powers of the Bureau of Immigration.

Be it ordained by His Majesty in Privy Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and the Bureau of Immigration as follows: Whereas, It is advisable in order to protect the public from the spread of contagious diseases, that immigrants arriving in this Kingdom, should be abject to thorough inspection; and Whereas, It advisable that a place should be provided for them, where they can be protected from the operations of designing persons and accommodated with mitable food and lodging until they shall have ad a reasonable time to secure suitable employ-

Therefore, be it ordained: First. - On the arrival of any ship or vessel at any port of this Kingdom. 13 Akem, Mailuku aving fifty or more immigrant- on board seeking employment in this Kingdom, said immigrant. 18 Wong Ham, Makawa shall hot be landed from any such ship or vessel 23 Kwong Yuen, Kaiku antil permission to do so shall have been granted by the President, or by an Agent of the Board of Immigration.

Second .- When such permission is obtained the commanding officer of the vessel, bringing said immigrants, shall cause them to be landed at such place provided by the Board of Immigration as may be indicated by the Agent of the Board of Im-

migration as aforesaid. Third .- Any officer of any vessel bringing Immigrants as aforesaid, who shall land or allow any such passengers or immigrants to be landed, and any person who shall aid and abet in the landing of any such passengers or immigrant without the permission and otherwise than in the manner as in the two 28 CY Atons Punahoa, Hilo preceding articles provided for, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding the sam of One Thousand Dollars, on conviction before any Police or District

Fourth.-All immigrants landed in the place Fourth.—All immigrants landed in the place 18 Quong Fong, Pala, Makawao, Man aforesaid shall be subject to the inspection of the 21 Was Chong, Maunakea St, Honolulu Agent of the Board of Health, and to such orders as the Board of Health may make in the interests of the health of the immigrants or that of the

Fifth,-Proper Interpreters and facilities shall be afforded by the Board of Immigration to enable all such immigrants to make engagements for their services, understandingly and fairly, and authority is hereby given to the Board of Immigration to prevent all unauthorized intrusion upon 11 H B Malimu, Hilo, Hawaii such immigrants, and to take such measures as may be conducive to the comfort, personal cleanliness and good order of such immigrants while residing in the said place provided.

Sixth .- On the engagement of any such immigrants to labor made while at the place aforesaid. every employer shall pay a fee of five dollars for each immigrant engaged by him, which shall be applied by the Board of Immigration towards the expenses of the maintenance of the said place and of the immigrants therein.

Seventh .- Immigrants not desiring to make engagements for labor shall before leaving the depot. urnish to the President of the Board of Immigration satisfactory evidences that they will not become vagrants or a charge on the community

Eighth.-This ordinance shall take effect on its publication in one or more newspapers published Done at Iolani Palace, this 14th day of January, Deputy Marshal

KALAKAUA REE. By the King H. A. P. CARTER, Minister of Interior.

apl1 if Water Notice.

All Water Rates now due and owing must paid at the office of Honolulu Water Works, for of Nauanu street on or before June 30th, 188 Otherwise the privilege will be suspended without further notice.

CHARLES WILSON. Approved Supt. Water Works John E. Bush. Minister of the Interior. HONOLULU, June 1, 1883. Ir has pleased His Majesty the King to appo

the following gentlemen to be members of l Privy Conneil of State: Hon. Bejnamin Hale Austin. Hon. Paul Pahihula Kanoa. Hon. Hoaka Kuihelavi. Hon. John Lot Kaulukon. Hon. George W. Macfarlane.

IOLANI PALACE, JUNE, 27TH, 1883 je28 d1t w3t Board of Health.

NOTICE.

By order of the Board the attention of the public isespecially called to a regulation adopted by the loard October 29, 172.

1. Every packet team vessel arriving off the ports of these Islands shall be boarded by the Port Physician, who is to examine personally the crews and passengers, and if satisfied that no contagious or infectious disease exists on board, he shall grant to the captain a certificate to wat effect; but if not so satisfied, he shall order the vilot to anchor the vessel outside the harbor, and the Board of Health shall be notified of the facts. No Pilot shall bring a steam packet inside the markor until the Port Physician has given him liberty on to do. (By order of the Board.)

The attention of the public is also called to Chap. 59 of the Penal Code and following sections: Szerios 15. "The Board of Health may from time to time establish the quarantine to be performed by all vessels arriving at any port of the Kingdom; Secretary 18. "Any vesseline regulations as fase to submit to quarant public health and

we the quarantine group of the quarantic which shall be the and sale for the benefit of the public treasury." SECTION 21. "All expenses incurred on account of any person, vessel or goods under any quarantine regulations shall be paid by such person, vessel or owner of such vessel or goods respectively." "The roadstead of Honolulu is hereby design-

ated as quarantine ground." F. H. HAYSELDEN. Secretary of the Board of Health.

The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Assessors for the taxation districts of the Kingdom for the year 1883:

٤	Bill Comment
	Hamakua George Bel
5	N Kohala J. P. Kamauona
ř.	1 S Fahala J. Shippiepeci
i.	N. E. a. J. Houpin
ŀ.	S France D. H. Nahihu
į)	Kan G. W. C. Jones
	T K Kacibil
	MAUL
	Lanaina J. A. Kaukau.
	Wailuku G. E. Bichardson.
	Makawan J. Nakookoo.
	Hana J. K. Hanuna.
	Molokai and Lanai S. K. Kupihea.
	OAUV.
	P H Havaelden
	Honolulu F. H. Hayselden
	Ewa and Waianae E. B. Friel
	Koolaupoko J. L. Kaulukou
	Koolanios J. W. Kaapii.
	Waialua S. K. Mahoe.
	KATAL
	Kolos J. W. Kekahimoku
	Lihue J. Kala
	Kawaihau S. Kaiu
	Rawaiilau Inc. W. Prob
	Hanalei Jas. W. Bush
	Waimea Liwai Kauai

List of Licenses Expiring in the Month of July, 1883.

Treasury Department.

JNO. M. KAPENA.

Minister of Finance.

RETAIL-OAHU. Hyman Bros, Merchant St. Honolulu Kam Wo Taf Kee, Nuunnu St. Honolulu Γ Η Davies, Kaahumanu St. Honolulu Wong Wo Chang & Co, Kaneobe, Koolaapoko Wong Man, Liliha St, Honolalu Hong Tal, oor Numani St, Honolulu M W McChesney, & Son, Queen St, Honolulu M G Correis, Hotel St, Honolulu 10 R sario Zeda, cor King and Maunakea Sta, Honolulu 11 Joseph A Dias, cor Punchbowl and Beretania Sta, Hon-

Chang Hung, Punchbowi St, Honolulu John hee Fo, Nomana St, Honolulu Loo Poy, cor Maunatken and King Sts, Honolulu L to Sresovich & Co. School St, Honolul Nee Lee, Beretania St, Honolulu Marn | hung Tong, Nuasnu St, Hogolulu Henry May & Co, Fort St, Honolulu Ygen Chong & Co, King St. Honolulu Kuong You Lung, Beretanis St. Honolulu C K akans, Laie, Koolauloa Kun You Kee, King St, Honolula Dias & Gonsalves Hotel 't, Honolula J C Edwards, King St, Palams, Honolula

I C.H Inckey, Hamskuspoke

o Kim, cer Fort and Hotel Sts. Honoluis

3 Aka, Kaluasha, Molokat 9 D W Kamanuwai, Kaupo Claus Spreckels, Kabulut Akina, Waituku

Awa, Wajolnino, Kau Jai Lung, Makapula, N Kohal. n Chap & Achune Makapala, N Eobala id Davis, North Kona lokesu, Naalehu, K**su** has Williams, Kukuihaele **Hamakus** H Hamling, Kilae, Kons 5 Ah Kim & Achung, Kaiopilu. N Kobala 5 H N Greenwell, Kalukala, Koza Goo Chun, Ksiopilu Goo Ah Sum, Ksiopilu 24 Akau, Kohsusiki, N Kohsis Kau Tack Mau, Katopilu, Kobala

VICTUALING.

3 Hong Tar, cor Nuusnu and Merchant Sts, Honolu'u 11 ('K Akans, Lau, Koolsulos 12 Mokesu, Maulehu, Kau, Hawaii 14 Ku See, Hilo, Hawaii

WHOLESALE 1 Hyman Bros, Merchant St., Honolulu 1 TH Davies, Kashumanu St, Honoluli 19 Henry May & Co, Fort St, Honolulu

1 Gore Espinda, Labains, Maut T Aluli, Wailuku, Maci 7 J R Halliday, Hamakus, H. Wall

BOAT

BUTCHER 22 Shiman & Elderts, fitto. Hawati PORK BUTCHER 14 Chun Ho, Labains, Maur

RETAIL-SPIRIT 17 W C Peacock, cor Hotel and Nucanu Str, Honolulu PEDDLING. 19 P T Thornton, Kingdom.

SALMON. 1 J W Kualaku, Fish Market

C McCandles, Fish Market E Lyon, Eipahulu, Maui

Directory of the Police Department of the Kingdom. W. C. Parke

н	Maui. T. W. Everett Waikapu
ı	Hawaii L. Severance Hild
ı	Kausi S. W. Wilcox Lihue
ŀ	Deputy Sheriffe.
ì	OAHU.
	Ewa and Waisnae Anakalea Kauhi
	WaialuaJesse Amara
	Koolauloa H. Kanaihilo
	Koolaupoko
	Maul.
	Luhaina R. Newton
	Kaanapali J. A. Kaukau
	Honuaula S. D. Kapeno
	Wailaku John Richardson
	Makawao
	Hana J. Gardner
	Molokai and Lanai E. Lililehus
	HAWAII.
	North Hilo D. B. Wahine
	Hamakua D. F. Sauford
	South Kohala
	North Kohala G. P. Kamauohi
	North Kona D. Makainai (Acting.
	South Kona D. H. Nahint
	Kau E. Smitl
	Puna J. M. Kauwila
	KAUAL.
	Nawiliwili
	Lihue S. Kau
	Kawaihan

Lodges. Le Progres de l'Oceanie, No. 124, A and A S R, meets Hawaiian No. 21. F and A M. meets cor Fort and Queen ts first Monday in each month.

Royal Arch Chapter meets in Hall of Le Progres de Oceanie every 3d Thursday of the month. mmandery of Knights Templar meets every 2d Thursamehameha Lodge of Perfection No. 1, A and A S R. Nuuanu Chapter of Rose Croix, No. 1, A & A S R, meets Alexander Liholiho Council of Kadosh, A & A & R neets on third Monday of alternate months from Feb. Excelsion No.1, I O O F, meets each Tuesday in Odd Fel-Polymesia Encampment No 1, I O O F, meets at Odd Fel-lows' Hall every first and third Friday in each month. Harmony No. 3, I O O F, meets each Monday in hall of Excelsion Lodge. Oahu No. 1, K of P, meets each Wednesday at Hall, Campbell's Block, Fort st.
Hawaiian Tribe No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men.
meets every Friday at hall of K of P.
Court Lunalilo No. 6,600, A O F, meets at hall of K of oceanic Coancil No 777, A L of ...

The following is the report of Charles R. Buckland, the Government agent for the Boston Exhibi-

I left Honolulu on 29th May and arrived at Mahukons on 30th and at this point commenced my observations in the Kohala District. The land near the coust for the first eight or ten miles is rocky, poor, and of no value for cultivation, but gradually improves until the plantations are reached, and here is its superiority manifest, especially in the gulches, where both natives and to a larger extent than in any other district in the Island. There are six sugar mills i. Kniala, namely the Halawa, Niulii, Kohala, Star, Hawi and Union, all of which promised contributions for the exhibition. From Niulii mill will be sent a specimen of Silica made from the cane rind. The water supply in Kohala is good and planting it generally proceeded with in June. July and August. There are 6,610 acres of land in this district under cane cultivation, the crop for this year will amount to 7.500 tons of sugar. The area under cultivation could not well be increased to any very

great extent without considerable ontlay for clearing the high lands. On the road to Waimea may be found a few varieties of ferns and native woods before reaching the undulating plains at an elevation of two thousand feet. Here is an excellent view extending from Kona to Kohala along the coast, of the Kohala mountains and Manna Kea inland. Mani and the ten ou the other side. These plains, which extend for a distance of about eight miles, appear best adapted for grazing purposes. Over the moun tains the tracks are very rough and precipitous interspersed with steep gulches, full of rocks and stones; the woods at an elevation of from four to five thousand feet are filled with cattle. The distance from Kehala to Waimea is said to be twentysix miles, but the Hawaiian mile is generally reckoned in a straight line without making any allowance for undulation. Some of the residents of Waimea upon whom I called were unfortunately away from home, but I hope to obtain from Mr Peter Noah some interesting native specimens The variety of the woods in Kohala is small and it is almost impossible to obtain anything of Ethnological interest. The climate of Kohala should be favorable for sheep raising and wheat growing, while is Waimea cereals and vegetables might be cultivated with advantage.

From Waimea to Mana, a distance of nine miles the greater portion of the road is over the Waimea plains, which are occupied by cattle, the latter part gradually rising till Mr. Samuel Parker's house is approached. Here at an elevation of 3,500 feet is one of the most healthy climates on the island; in the early morning everything appears fresh and vigorous; there is a picturesque panerama: Mauna Kea, always snow-capped, rising to 13,800 feet above the sea level in the background. the Waimes plains and Kohala mountains in the front, to the right and left a glimpse of the sea on each side of the island. In the garden are tropical and English flowers growing in profusion side by side. scenting the air with their sweetness. I noticed many old friends, the rose, heliotrope, geranium, fuschia, lilv. jessamins, pink, gladiolus, lemon-scented verbena, besides varieties of begonis and ferns. Mr. Parker is said to own and lease 800,000 acres of land and own about 30,000 head of catttle, probably more.

From Mana to Honokaa, twelve miles, one rides

two-thirds of the distance through a dead forest with an occasional glimpse of verdure in the form of living ferns; this changes suddenly to the very reverse, the native trees adu vines look fresher by contrast, the grass is long and luxuriant, the cattle seem to be the picture of health and some native birds are heard overhead. I was told that from twelve to diffeen varieties of untive woods may be found here, including the sandal wood which is becoming very scarce; most of these woods are specially adapted for making furniture. Honokaa is naturally hilly with precipitous cliffs, some two hundred feet high, on the coast line. About 1.500 acres of land are utilized for growing cane which is manufactured at the Honokaa mill. which will produce this year 1 200 tons of sugar. The climate of Hamakua is very healthy, being tempered by the trade winds in the day time and by cool land breezes at night. Coffee and tobacco also the native chelo berry which is very good catgrow wild, but are not cultivated to any extent. Of fruits may be found the loquat, mango, orange, lime, citron, lemon, banana, breadfruit, tamarind, mountain apple and guava, the latter, near Kuknihaele, being of unusual size and sweetness; there are six or eight varieties of the koa tree also the ohia and sumac in large quantities; the wild turkey, pigeon and piover are somewhat numerous, and the Californian quail especially so. The road to Kukuihaele, nine miles, is lined in places with the guava, orange and sumac trees; there is also a tract of country uncultivated which would be suitable for cane culture when cleared. This will probably eventuate shortly as a new government landing is being built at Honokaia. At Kukuihaele was the finest cane I had vet seen on Hawaii, and what was still more noticeable was the manifest care bestowed in the cultivation of the growing crops. The out put from the Pacific Sugar Mill for this year will be 1,000 tons. Mr. Kay, the manager of the mill, has imported, for stud purposes, some Durham cattle, and also intends turning his attention to the raising of poultry, pigs and vegetables in large quantities for shipment to Henolulu. The water supply is here better than | 2.600 acres under cultivation, 1,600 of these being at Honokau; at both places are good cable land-

Two miles from Kakuihaele is the Waipio valley. shut in on three sides by cliffs from 1,000 to 1,500 feet high, the fourth side opening with a long stretch of sandy beach on to the sea. The approach is by a good though steep road, lined with tropical foliage; the first view of the valley, with streams of water falling some 1,500 feet over the perpendicular cliffs at the back, is one of the finest imaginable. The level ground between the hills is utilized for growing rice, there being three plantations producing from one and a half to two tons of rice to the acre, each crop occupying the soil for five months from the time of the first

ings whence produce is shipped by schooner to the

cultivation till it is cut. Waipio is chiefly inhabited by Chinese and natives, many of the latter being engaged in fishing. Two miles on the Hilo side of Honokaa is the Paguhau Plantation and mill. The plantation has J. Kakina | under cultivation 1.250 acres of cane, most of J. W. Alapai | which, judging from its appearance, is of superior growth and quality. The mill, under separate management has already produced 800 tons of sugar, and before the end of this year will increase the amount to nearly 2,000 tons. There still remains at Pashau a large area of good uncultivated ground. Six miles further on is Paquilo Plantation cultivating 400 acres, and Hamakua Plantation 1,050 acres. The cane from both these plantations is manufactured at the Hamakua Mill. the produce from which, will be 1,000 tons this year. Here the water supply is more plentiful, and steam plows are used that easily get through ten acres a day. From Mr. Aiona was received a promise of an exhibit of rice grown at Waipio. On the road to Ookala is the commencement of the renowned steep and numerous gulches that continue until arriving at Hilo. The foliage is most luxurious and beautiful showing the fertility of the soil, which, for the most part remains in its natural state. A new plantation is being established by the Messrs. Horner who are also making con-P second and fourth Tuesday of month.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Jerusalem, meets

We've Friday evening at hall on Maunakea st.

Hawaiian Council No. 689, A L of H. meets on the 2d and received, but I may mention that its landing, by

siderable improvements and repairs on the roads.

Particulars of the Ookala Mill have not yet been received, but I may mention that its landing, by

gardens. In Kau the water supply is good, the siderable improvements and repairs on the roads. good engineering skill, has been rendered as perthis be Pas is possible, considering the natural rug- however, is the hilly nature of the country, some

Report of the Agent for the Boston Exhi- dition of the roads rendering even horse travel- ing specimens of the Olonau or native hemp. Koing somewhat dangerous in places. At the Ha- wali or jalap, Auhuhu and Pocola, poisonous kalau Plantation there are two mills erected which shrubs, Kuminui, a poisonous fish also used as an will manufacture this year 2,000 tons of sugar; the antidote to other known poisons, Haanewa vine area under cultivation is at present 1,200 acres, and Popolo root used medicinally, coffee and totion to His Excellency, the Minister for Foreign | but this is being augmented. The soil here, and | bacco, the bark of the bread fruit, which is used in fact, throughout the Hilo district, is composed for reducing swellings or bruises, a piece of the of volcanic matter mixed with vegetable mould. Pahoa rock, used by the natives for sharpening The component parts of the soil and the sugar their stone implements, necklaces made of the Koa manufactured are ascertained by analysis on the shrub and Wiliwili boans, brail and hats made by plantation. From Hakalau to Hilo, about sixteen the natives from the cane tops, the cayenne pepper miles, there are seven plantations, the land appear- plant; also the following woods, namely, the Koa. ing to be specially adapted for the growth of the | Nais or Aaka, known more generally as the bastard sugar cane, being less hilly and less covered with sandal-wood, Ohia, Sumae, and others indigenous the natural shrubs, consequently not requiring so to the country. Others I heard of that are said to much expense for clearing; the water supply is be obtainable only in Kanai or Molokai-the Au-Chinese cultivate the taro, bining and vegetables also abundant throughout the year, so much so that huhu poison, used by the natives in fishing; this some mills are driven by water power, and the is a weed which is pounded up and thrown over a roads are infinitely superior. Cane is flamed to all school of fish, killing some and stupefying others, these mills by water supply thus effecting a but curiously enough it in no way imparts any of considerable saving in their annual expenditure. its poisonous properties to the fish, the flesh of The Honomea Plantation comes first with which when cooked is perfectly wholesome and 500 acres under cultivation, and product nutritious; the Haus moss, a rank poison found on ing this year 500 tons of sugar; then Maui, a species of taro, which is mixed raw with Pepekio (Mr. Afong's property) with 1,000 acres water and taken internally when the settlings are and a 1.500 ton crop; Onomea Plantation 600 acres poured off, acting as a powerful purgative. There and 600 tons of sugar; Papaikou, 700 acres and 900 are said to be in Kau some dry caves, formerly used tons; Paukau, 600 acres and 800 tons; Wainaku as burial places for the natives, which contain was not ascertained, through the absence of the spears, masks, gods, kapa cloth, adzes, etc., in proprietor; the Spencer Plantation with 580 acres abundance but their exact location cannot be asand 900 tons. The total area, in the Hilo district. certained. The ignatius bean has been found on producing came is about 9000 acres and its total pro- the coast of Kan and is supposed to be washed duce for 1883, about 9,000 tous of sugar. It must there from Peru; also the native hemp used for of course be understood that a large proportion, making nets and tishing lines, acknowledged by exabout two-thirds of the acreage in every district is perts to be the most durable in the world; the either growing cane for next year's manufacture, being plowed or planted. In the town of Hilo is the only tannery on Hawaii, the leather manufacture with the outer rind taken off would make excellent paper; the Popolu herb very efficacious in Galvanized Iron & Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated & Plain. factured appears to be of a very superior quality. heating sores, and the ginger plant which thrives The Hilo district, as a whole, is in my opinion the well best adapted for cultivation owing to the richness In Kona my observations were limited, but on of the soil, the excellent water supply, and its nat- all sides I heard of the extreme fertility of the soil, ural advantages in being comparatively free from which produces all the tropical fruits profusely. any dense forest growth for a considerable dis- and of excellent quality without care or attention. tance inland. The fishing industry is carried on to a considerable extent in Hilo which would a little over seventy miles wide, and contains an probably be the best place to obtain specimens of | area of over 4,000 square miles; of this, 30,000 acres deep water fishes for the museum collections. I or nearly fifty square miles is utilized for cane

The island of Hawaii is ninety miles long and was fortunate in seeing a specimen of the Oolu, growing. The produce of the island for this year about two feet in length and of most exquisite | will be over 30,000 tons of sugar divided as follows: tints, including all shades of blue, salmon, and Kohala, 7,500 tons; Hamakua, 5,200 tons; Hilo, green. Another good method of obtaining scien- 9,000 tons, and Kau 8,800 tons; in Kobala there are tific collections would be through the agency of six mills at work, in Hamakua four, in Hilo the schooners trading to the various islands, as eleven, and in Kau four; Kohala cultivates 6,610 many of them have and embrace the opportunity acres. Hamakua, 5,400; Hilo, 9,000 and Kau, 7,650. of fishing while at their respective anchorages. These figures are compiled from information re-Throughout Hilo, fertilization of the soil has been ceived at the various plantations and show that commenced, bone meal being chiefly used in the | the Kau district will andoubtedly be this year the proportion of half a ton to the acre and generally most productive in proportion to its cultivated with noticeable effect, especially on the rattoon area and the number of its mills. There is cercrops; in Kohala, on the other hand, bone meal | tainly more land on Hawaii available for cane culdoes not appear to suit the requirements of the ture, but most of it is not without its drawbacks soil, where the experiment has been made. Be- such as want of water, the extensive clearing necesyond Hilo is the Waiakea Plantation from which sary, the formation of roads and its height above the no information was obtained, owing to the ab- sea level. Tropical fruits do well but are not cultisence of the manager. Two miles beyond is a vated to any extent, neither are coffee, cotton, being particularly dense, reaching almost to expenses, but I could not ascertain that the experone's head when riding. The land beyond is poor | iment had been tried with sufficient care or for any and rocky, showing almost an entire lack of vege- length-ned period. Planters generally prefer natation. I have heard, throughout the island, that tive labor, if obtainable, especially for working the cane crops this year average from two to six live stock; Chinese labor for mill work and Porttons per acre, in a few instances even more; the uguese labor for field work, though the Chinese are equally good; the almost unanimous opinion former quantity for plant cane is unusually low, is however that Chinese labor is best adapted for this country and it is much cheaper than the Portuguese. I was impressed with the desirability of connecting the different islands of this group by cable to facilitate the transaction of business of laber, rendering it difficult to strip the cane as and transmission of news; the telephone has been frequently as is desirable; for it seems only reason- erected in some parts of the island by private enable to suppose that cane will suffer by allowing | terprise and its great utility is much felt.

In conclusion I beg to express my appreciation of the general kindness and courtesy shown to me leaves and blossoms are not removed; but it is a throughout the island of Hawaii.

> NEITHER THE CAPTAIN OR AGENTS of the Clipper Ship Shannon will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew without their written order. [jun25tf] G. W. MACFARLANE & CO., Agents.

TIME TABLE Stmr Likelike

Steamer Likelike will leave Honolulu each Tuesday at 4 F. M., touching at Lahaina, Masiaca Bay, Makena, Ma-hukona, Kawaihae, Langahoehoe and Hilo Returning will touch at all the above ports, arriving at

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